

Traditions and customs as means of formation of eating behavior of tatar people

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Abstract

At the present stage under the influence of globalization language studies and their relation with the phenomenon of national culture is becoming the subject of increasing interest. Languages are able to influence the process of formation and development of a national culture; language learning is impossible without culture studies. The national culture as a phenomenon is multivariate, and this characteristic gives rise to a wide range of possible approaches to its study. The reflection of material and spiritual cultural values in languages, identification of their common grounds are becoming more and more significant for researchers in the context of such relevant problems as preservation and development of national languages and cultures. The national culture was under the influence of many internal and external factors, such as traditions, customs and religion. The authors of the article aimed to examine the thematic group of material culture vocabulary - names of national dishes, as these lexical units are associated with the eating behavior of Tatars. The aspects of family upbringing, existing traditions, values and national ideas about food, religion, fashion and etc. play an important role in formation of their eating behavior. The study of these lexical units and their relation with the spiritual culture leads to the conclusion that traditions and religion had a significant impact on the national cuisine of Muslim Tatars, their diet and eating habits. The topic of the study is determined by the needs of contemporary linguistics in studying the essential characteristics of material and spiritual culture formation.

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Keywords

Customs, Eating behavior, Food, Material culture, Religion, Spiritual culture, Tatar language, Traditions